

1 cable (50) beforehand, and then push the front panel (15) of the base member (10)
2 into the cavity area of the shell member (40) until the base member (10) is
3 completely driven into the shell member (40).

4 The assembling procedure of the receptacle is similar to that for the plug
5 version. By doing so, the pointed projections of the claw (21) on the terminal
6 bridge (20) will be driven into the insulation jacket (51) of the cable (50) to force
7 electrical contact with the copper wire (52) underneath, and the cable (50) will be
8 secured between the claws (21) and the backing blocks (44) as shown in Figs. 10
9 and 11. The fully assembled receptacle is shown in Fig. 12, where the pin slot
10 (16) on the front panel (15) receives the conductive pins (30) of the plug to be
11 mated with the terminal bridge (20) to allow electricity conduction through the
12 cable connection.

13 From the foregoing, the main advantage of the puncturing type cable
14 coupling apparatus over prior art is that the cable coupling apparatus can be
15 installed on ends of a cable with no need of stripping the insulation jacket of the
16 cable beforehand. This design is equally applicable to the plug version and the
17 receptacle version to suit different installation requirements, thus providing
18 power users with an easy way to assemble the plug and or receptacle on a power
19 cable, while a sturdy cable connection is assured.

20 It is to be understood, however, that even though numerous
21 characteristics and advantages of the present invention have been set forth in the
22 foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the
23 invention, the disclosure is illustrative only, and changes may be made in detail,
24 especially in matters of shape, size, and arrangement of parts within the